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International Court of Justice

44 English
#3

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

H0814-0002

H0814 – 0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel
Signature de l'Avocat
Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

H0814-0004

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE SS

DOCUMENT BOOK III

submitted by the defense.

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SS 74	Documents of German Policy, Junker und Duennhaupt, publishers, Berlin Vol. II, 1934	Telegram of the Reich President von Hindenburg to a) Hitler b) Goering	2 Aug 34	155
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Exhibit No.	Designation	Contents	Date	Page
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Documents submitted in pursuance of the ruling

given by the

International Military Tribunal

on 13 March 1946

concerning the production of evidence.

to figure 6.a) (3)

SS-document No.70

Certified Copy.

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY Vol. 1, 1935
Published by Government Councilor (Reg.Rat)
Paul Meier-Benneckenstein
"The National Socialist Revolution 1933"
Junker und Duennhaupt-Publishers, Berlin

II. Struggle for Peace. (p. 92)

35. Hitler's peace speech of 17 May 1933 in the Reichstag.

Delegates! Men and women of the German Reichstag!

.....

The problems known to you are of such great importance that not only the political pacification, but also the economic salvation of all, depend on their successful solution. .....

(p. 95)

..... No new European war would be able to bring any better conditions in place of the unsatisfactory ones of today.

On the contrary, neither politically nor economically, could the use of any kind of force in Europe call into existence a more favourable situation than exists today. .....

..... The outbreak of such a madness without end would, however, necessarily lead to a collapse of the present order of society and nations.....

(p. 96)

It is the deeply serious desire of the national Government of the German Reich, to prevent such an unpeaceful development by its sincere and active collaboration. .....

..... While we are attached to our own nationality in infinite love and loyalty because of this very sentiment, we also respect the national rights of other peoples and from the very bottom of our hearts we should like to live with them in peace and friendship.

Therefore, we also do not recognize the conception of "germanisation" The intellectual mentality of the past century which led people to believe that one could perhaps turn Poles and Frenchmen into Germans, is exactly as alien to us as we turn passionately against any attempt in the contrary direction. We see the European nations around us as given facts. Frenchmen, Poles etc. are our neighbours and we know that no historically conceivable event could change this reality .....

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.....

(p. 98)

..... No less wrong are the assertions that perhaps Germany herself had not complied with the obligations of the treaty. The statement that the SA and SS of the National Socialist Party were in any way connected with the armed forces in the sense that this could in anyway involve militarily trained forces or army reserves is true. .....

Actually, the SA and SS of the National Socialist Party have arisen from purely political needs of the Party and Party political considerations, without any assistance, without any financial support by the State, by the Reich or even by the armed forces, without any military training and without any military equipment. Their purpose was and is exclusively the elimination of the communist danger; their training was in no way dependent on the army, only calculated for propaganda purposes, for enlightening, for psychological mass effect, for the elimination of the communist terror. They are likewise an institution for the inculcation of a real community spirit for overcoming former class distinctions, as well as an auxiliary institution for relieving the economic distress of the individual.

(p. 100)

..... Germany has only the one desire, to be able to preserve her independance and to protect her frontiers.....

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg 8/7 1946

signed A.E.SCHRADER, JR.,
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the original now before me.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law,
Defense Counsel of the SS.

H0814 – 0009

(Page 152 of original)
SS-Document No. 71

Certified Copy.

From: Documents of German Policy

Edited by the Government Councillor (Regierungsrat)
Paul Meier- Bennockenstein

"The National Socialist Revolution 1933," Volume 1, 1935

Junkrr and Duennhaupt Publishers/ Berlin.

II. Struggle for Peace.

37. Summons of the Fuehrer for withdrawal of Germany form the League of Nations 14 October 1933 (Page 106)

To the German People!

Inspired by the sincere wish to carry through the work of peaceful inner regeneration of our people, their political and economic life, the former German Governments, trusting to the concession of a worthy equality of rights, have declared their readiness to enter the League of Nations and to take part at the Disarmament Conference.

Germany was bitterly disappointed thereby; .....
(Page 107)

Whilst the German Reich Government testifies therefore its unshakeable will for peace, it declares to its deepest regret, that in view of these humiliating and degrading demands, it must leave the Disarmament Conference. It must therefore notify also its withdrawal from the League of Nations.

It lays this decision, bound up with a new acknowledgment of a policy of a sincere love of peace and readiness for understanding, before the German people for their judgment, and expects from them a declaration of a similar love of peace and readiness for peace, but also an equal conception of honour and equal determination.....

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 8 July 1946

s/ A.E. SCHRADER, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

The exact agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy is confirmed.

s/ FELCKMANN
Attorney-at-Law

16-7-1946

H0814-0010

SS Document No. 73

Certified copy.

From: Documents of German Policy,

Vol. 2 " The structure of the Fuehrer State" 1934

Junker und Duennhaupt Verlag / Berlin 1939.

(pp 108/109)

30. The non-aggression pact of 26 January 1934 between Germany and Poland.

.....

Both governments proceed from the fact that the maintenance and guarantee of a lasting peace between their countries is an essential supposition for the common peace. Therefore they are determined to back up their mutual relations by the principles, laid down in the pact of Paris of 27 August 1928 [1], and are anxious to state more exactly the application of these principles as far as the relations between Germany and Poland are concerned. Moreover, each of the two governments ascertains that the international obligations, so far already taken upon themselves towards another side, will not prevent the peaceful development of their mutual relations, nor contradict the present declaration and will not be touched by this declaration. They further decide that this declaration does not refer to those questions which, according to international law, are solely domestic affairs of one of the two countries.

.....

1)
footnote: The so-called pact to outlaw war (Briand Kellog-Pact), by which the States bound themselves to renounce war as a method of national policy.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation
of the original.
Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

E.A. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

The agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy is confirmed.
Nuernberg, 15 June 1946.

PELCKMANN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Defendant Counsel of the SS

H0814 - 0011

SS-document No.74

Certified Copy.

From:Documents of German Policy.
("Dokumente der Deutschen Politik").
Vol. 2 "The Structure of the German Fuehrerstate" 1934

Junker und Duennhaupt Publishers / Berlin 1939.

(p. 52)

9. Telegram of 2 July 1934 of Reich President von Hindenburg to the Fuehrer.

I learn from the reports made to me that, by your decisive action and the brave efforts made by you in person, you have nipped in the bud all highly treasonable secret plots. You have saved the German people from a serious danger. For this I convey to you my most deep-felt thanks and my sincere appreciation.

With best regards

von Hindenburg.

(p. 53)

10. Telegram of 2 July 1934 of Reich President von Hindenburg to Prime Minister Goering.

I convey to you my thanks and appreciation for your energetic and successful action in the suppression of the attempt at high treason.

With companionable (kameradschaftlichen) regards

von Hindenburg.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 9.7.1946

E.A.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify the agreement of the above copy with the original before me.

Nuernberg, 15.7.1946

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel of the SS

H0814 - 0012

(Page 156 of original)

SS-Document No. 75

Certified Copy

From: DOCUMENT OF GERMAN POLITICS
("Dokumente der deutschen Politik")

Vol.3. "Germany's Way to Freedom" 1935

Juenker and Duennhaupt Publishers, Berlin.

(p.68)

17a: Reichstag Speech of the Fuehrer in the German Reichstag on the German peace politics on 21 May 1935.

..... (p.98)

Deputies, Men of the German Reichstag!

I have taken pains to give you a picture of the concepts that move us today. However, disquieting the anxieties that loom before us may be singly, I hold it incompatible with my feeling of responsibility as Fuehrer of the nation and chancellor of the Reich to express even the slightest doubt about the possibility of maintaining peace. The people want it. It must be possible for the governments to preserve it. I believe that the restoration of the German defensive power will become one of the elements of that peace. Not because we intend to increase it to a foolish extent, but because the mere fact of its existence will remove a dangerous vacuum in Europe. Germany has no intention of increasing its armaments beyond all limits.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

E.A. SCHRADER, Jr.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

The verbatim agreement of above copy with the text of the "certified copy" is hereby certified.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel for the SS.

H0814-0013

Certified copy

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY

Germany's rise to the rank
of a Great Power, 1936
("Deutschland's Aufstieg zur Grossmacht 1936")

Junker und Duennhaupt Publishers, Berlin

(p.147)

16th Peace plan of the Reich Government of 31 March 1936

.....

(p.148)

From the German people the German Government has just received among other things a solemn general mandate to represent the Reich and the German nation in two directions:

1.) The German people is resolved to preserve its freedom, its independance and therefore its equal rights under all and any circumstances. It sees in the advocating of these natural international principles of the life of nations, a precept of national honour and a condition for any collaboration between nations, from which it will never deviate under any circumstances.

2.) The German people desires with a sincere heart to cooperate with all its strength to the great task of a general reconciliation and understanding between European nations, for the maintenance of the peace so necessary for this continent, its culture and its welfare.

These are the wishes of the German people and therefore the duty of the German Government.

.....

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

E.A.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr., U.S.N.R.

The verbatim agreement of/above copy with the text of the "certified copy" is hereby confirmed.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

PELCKMANN,
Attorney-at-Law
Defence Counsel for the SS.

H0814-0014

SS-Document No. 77

H0814 – 0015

Certified Copy

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY
"Grossdeutschland 1938" Vol 6, Part 1

Junker und Duennhaupt, Publishers / Berlin 1939

(Page 175)

Preface to the solemn declaration
of the Austrian Bishops on matters of the Plebiscite.

.....

Vienna, 21 March 1938.

For the Viennease Ecclesiastical Province
Th. Cardinal INNITZER, Ev.

For the Salzburg Ecclesiastical Province
S. WAITZ, Prince-Archbishop.

Solemn Declaration!

We, the undersigned bishops of the Austrian Ecclesiastical Province, declare from our innermost conviction and of our own accord on the occasion of the great historical events in German-Austria:

We recognize with pleasure that the National Socialist movement in the field of national and economic reconstruction, as well as of the social policy for the German Reich and people and especially for the poorest classes of people, has accomplished and is accomplishing something outstanding, We are also of the conviction that the danger of all-destroying, godless bolshevism was averted by the influence of the National Socialist movement.

The bishops accompany this influence for the future with their best blessings and will exhort the believers to this effect.

On the day of the plebiscite it is, of course, for us the bishops our national duty to acknowledge ourselves as Germans to the German Reich and we expect also from all believing Christians that they should know what they owe to their people.

Vienna, 18 March 1938

Adam HEFTER, Fb. — Th.Card.INNITZER, Eb.
Ferd.PAWLIKOWSKI, Fb. — S.WAITZ, F. Eb.
Michael MEMELAUER — Johannes Maria GFOELLNER

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.
Nuernberg, 13 July 1946. A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I certify that the above copy corresponds to the certified copy.
Nuernberg, 15.7.1946 PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel of the SS.

SS Document No. 78

Certified Copy

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY ("Dokumente der deutschen Politik").
"Greater Germany 1938" Vol. 6/ Part I

Junker and Duennhaupt, Publishers / Berlin

(P. 109)

17. German-English Peace Declaration dated 30 September 1938.

We had a further discussion to-day and are unanimous in the admission that the question of German-English relations are of paramount importance for both countries and for Europe.

We consider the agreement signed yesterday and the German-English naval agreement as symbolical of the desire of both Nations never again to wage war against each other.

We are determined to apply to other questions involving our two countires the consultative method, and to continue our endeavours to remove any possible causes of disagreement from our path and thus contribute to the guarantee of European peace.

Munich, 30 September 1938

Adolf Hitler

Neville Chamberlain.

I certify that the above is a word-true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 13 July 1946
A.E. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

The literal agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy is confirmed by

Nuernberg, 15.7.1946.

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel for the SS

H0814-0016

SS-Document No. 79

Certified Copy

from: "DAS SCHWARZE KORPS", 2nd Series, 3rd Year, of 14 January 1937

Front Page: Our Opinion of the War:

..... The more civilized the world becomes, the less inclined is it to engage in warfare. This is not decadent because, after all, those virtues which distinguish the warrior and soldier, can also be awakened and developed if necessary when no crisis exists.

Fighting in the world will go on eternally, but it need not always be those struggles which pit people against each other. There are still enough worlds to conquer for enterprising people.

The desire not to wage any wars can probably be explained by the fact that with increasing culture humanity is approaching harmony step by step without, however, ever being able to reach it completely in times conceivable by man. No, the soldier does not love war. He cannot love it, in it he will do his duty, that is exalted above all doubts. Because who would want to evade the fate which brought war to him and his nation? However, all of us, yes all of us, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Italians and all the others who participated in the World War, are even too deeply influenced by those stirring years, to be able to descend to that frivolous point of view which as far as war is concerned, has so often been the cause of infinite woe.

The soldier loves life. The soldier perhaps loves life even more than those who have never seen anything of war or who have never suffered from it. How could he risk everything that life has offered him and which life still holds in store for him by the love of war? We Germans in particular have, thank God, achieved our own point-of-view, which before the war was almost considered as dishonorable: Not to praise war as being the most beautiful th in the world. We shall never wage war just for the love of war, we shall never again sacrufice what is most precious to us on the altar of death, despair and need which are connected with each war, to prepare the earth....

H0814-0017

Accordingly, the soldier does not love war. And he will not educate and indoctrinate the youth which grows up after him and have never seen war in the love of war. That he has often promised himself and others. 10,000 other soldiers among them, English, French, and Germans took a solemn oath at DOUAUMONT to work for peace.

But one thing is certain; if fate summons them when the existence of the nation is endangered, then all will be found ready to do their duty in war, which is their destiny.

And yet the soldier will defend the peace, and he will say: Peace above everything! And nevertheless he recognizes the justice of those old words: "Si vis pacem, para bellum," in spite of everything.

Finally, we hope and pray and work for the growing harmony in the hearts of individuals all over the world, so that peace will come to the whole world. Does the soldier love war? All of us, we as well as the other soldiers of the world do not love it!

I certify hereby that the above is a word true citation of the original

Nuernberg, 13 July 46.

E.A. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., USNR

Certified true copy of the "certified copy," Nuernberg, 15 July 46.

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-law
Defense Counsel for the SS.

H0814-0018

SS-Document No 80

Certified Copy

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY
"The Structure of the Fuehrer State" 1934 Vol. II

Junker and Duennhaupt, Publishers/Berlin 1939

(P. 95)

28. The German Memorandum on the Disarmament Question, dated 18 December 1939

(P. 97)

II.

.....

7. The nature and character of the SA and SS are not affected by the conversion of the Reichswehr into an Army of 300.000 with a short-term service.

The SA and SS are not military organizations and shall not become such in the future. They are an inseparable part of the political system of the National Revolution and as such of the National Socialist State. They include approximately 2½ million men from 18 years to the most advanced age. Their sole duty is to protect, through this organizatio the political masses of our nation from the danger of Communism for ever. Whether a departure from this system can or will occur one day depends on the permanence or removal of this Bolshevik-Communist danger. At all events, there is nothing military about these National-Socialist organizations which oppose the one-time Marxist Banner of the Reich and the Communist Red Front Alliance. The attempt to establish a military connection of the SA and SS with the army of the Reich and to refer to them as military reserve formations originate from those political circles which see in the suppression of this defensive institution of the National-Socialist State the possibility of a new disintegration of the German Nation and as a result an increased impetus to Communist aims.

In order to establish for the character of the SA and SS as political organizations a general spiritual and physical immunity against the dangers of Communist disintegration, the German Government is not averse, when adherance to the terms of the treaty is in question, to furnish the proof of the strict compliance with these declarations.

.....

H0814-0019

H0814 - 0020

29. The German Memorandum on the Disarmament dated 19 January 1934 (Published on 3 February).

(P. 105)

..... It has already been repeatedly represented to the French Ambassador that the SA and SS formations have no military character. Moreover, the German Government has declared itself ready to subordinate the non-military character of the units in question to the planned international control, in so far as the other countries take upon themselves the same obligation for similar organizations in existence among them.

I hereby certify that the above is a true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 9.7.46

s/ A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the original now before me.

Nuernberg, 15.7.46

s/ PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel of the SS

SS-Document No 81

Certified Copy

from: DOCUMENTE DER DEUTSCHEN POLITIK
"The Structure of the Fuhrer State"
(Aufbau des Fuehrerstaates) volume 2, 1934

Publishers: Junker and Duennhaupt / Berlin, 1939

---

33. Aide Memoire of the German Reich Government (p.115)
dated 16 April 1934 relative to English Aide
Memoire on disarmament. (pa116)

.....

The German Government would be prepared, on a reciprocal basis, to consent to the establishment of those provisions brought to Mr. EDEN's attention on 21 Feb by the Reich Chancellor, which aims at guaranteeing the non-military character of the SA and SS, whereby such character would be safeguarded by a control system. These provisions would stipulate that the SA and SS

1. are not to own weapons,
2. will not be trained to use weapons,
3. will neither be gathered nor trained in military camps,
4. will not receive training, directly or indirectly, by officers of the regular Army,
5. will hold no manoeuvres nor participate in same.

.....

I certify that the above is a true word citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

E.A. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I certify that this copy agrees word for word with the "certified copy".

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel for SS

H0814-0021

H0814-0022

SS-Document No. 82

Certified Copy.

Excerpt from "Secret Fuehrer Decree of 17.8.1938"

Page 1:

1) The SS as a whole, as a political organization of the NSDAP needs no military organization and training to carry out their political tasks. They are unarmed.

2) .....

III. The General SS.

Any other members of the General SS, i.e. the unarmed SS, who are not mentioned in the above paragraphs I and II, are at the disposal of the Wehrmacht in case of war, according to the provisions of the National Defense Law.

I hereby certify that the above is a

word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 16 July 1946

E.A. SCHRADER, Jr.,

Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy

agrees with the "certified copy".

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law

Defense Counsel for the SS

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

H0814-0023

SS-Document No. 83

Certified Copy.

Excerpt from: " Der Soldatenfreund ".

Pocket yearbook for the Armed Forces with calendar for 1944.

Edition D: Waffen-SS, 24th annual publication.

(P.42)

.....

The service of the Waffen-SS is military service which can be rendered in the following branches of the service:
Infantry, Tank Grenadiers, Mountain Troops, Assault Guns, Sappers, Intelligence Troops, Cavalry, Anti-Aircraft Guns, Tanks, Antitank Defense, Reconnaissance Troops, (Motor-cyclist Riflemen, Armored Scouting Cars) Smoke mortar Troops.

.....

I hereby certify that the above is a true citation of the original.
Nuernberg, 16 July 1946

s/ A.E. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the original before me.
Nuernberg, 16 July 1946.

s/ PELCKMANN,
Attorney-at-Law
Defendant Counsel of the SS.

SS-document No. 64

Certified copy.

From:

"Juristische Wochenschrift"
(Legal weekly)
65th year 1936

(p. 2696)

Communication concerning the passive legitimation in SS matters.

In case of a civil lawsuit brought against a member of the Schutzstaffel it must be accurately determined in order to establish the passive legitimation, whether the member concerned belongs

1. to the general SS
2. to the SS assignment troops (Verfuegungstruppe) or
3. to the death's head units.

The general SS is an organization of the NSDAP (cf. executive decree of the law for securing unity of Party and State and the 1st executive directives in the Reichs Gazette 1935, 502 and 503).

The SS assignment troops and SS death's head units are on the contrary parts of the Schutzstaffel, which are passively legitimated by the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior.

Therefore:

I. in civil lawsuits which are instigated by an SS member of the general SS, the suit is to be brought against

a) the NSDAP, represented by the Reich Treasurer and the SS member / when the SS member/ has acted carelessly in the execution of the SS duty.

b) the SS member alone, when the claim rests on a personal legal point.

II. in civil lawsuits which are instigated by an SS member of the SS assignment troops or the SS death's head units, the suit is only to be brought against:

a) the German Reich, represented by the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, he being represented by the Administrative Head of the Schutzstaffeln of the NSDAP, the SS Brigadefuehrer POHL

H0814-0024

Munich, Karlstrasse 10, and the SS member, when the SS member has through carelessness failed in carrying out his service obligations,

b) the SS member alone, when the claim rests on a personal legal point.

The Administrative head of the SS

(signed) POHL

SS Brigadefuehrer

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 16 July 1946

E...SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify the verbatim agreement of the "certified copy" with the above copy.

Nuernberg, 16 July 1946

PELCKMANN,
Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel for the SS.

H0814-0025

H0814 – 0026

Certified Copy.

From: Reich Law Gazette.

Part I, 1934

Published in Berlin, 29 December 1934, No.137.

Pages 1269/1270

Par. 1.

(1.) Anybody who designedly asserts or spreads a false or grossly distorted statement of actual fact, which is liable to damage seriously the welfare of the Reich or the reputation of the Government or that of the National - Socialist German Labor Party of their branches, will be imprisoned in so far as a heavier punishment is not forseen in other regulations up to two years and, when he asserts or spreads a statement openly, punished with an imprisonment of not less than three months.

(2.) Whoever commits an offence carelessly will be punished by imprisonment up to three months or fined.

(3.) If the offence is directed exclusively against the reputation of the NSDAP or its branches, it will be prosecuted only with the consent of the Deputy of the Fuehrer or by the Office designated by him.

Par. 2.

(1.) Whoever publicly makes malicous or inflammatory statements or ones showing a base disposition against leading personalities of the State of the NSDAP, about their orders or arrangements made by them, which are liable to undermine the confidence of the people in political leadership will be punished by imprisonment.

(2.) Public statements are equal to non-public statements if the perpetrator counts on or must count on the statement being made public.

(3.) The offence will be prosecuted only by order of the Reich Minister of Justice; if the offence is committed against the leading personalities of the NSDAP, the order is issued by the Reich Minister of Justice in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer.

HO814-0027

(4.) The Reich Minister of Justice determines the circle of the leading personalities within the meaning of Par. 1 in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer.

I hereby certify that the above is a world-true citation of the original.

Nurnberg, 13 July 1946.

A.E. SCHRADER, Jr.

Lt. Comr. U.S.N.R.

I certify the world-true agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy.

Nurnberg, 15 July 1946.

PELCKMANN

Attorney - at - Law.

SS-Document No. 88

Certified Copy.

From: Reich Legal Gazette, Part I,
Year of issue 1939.
2nd half-year, Pages 1455/1456.

Decree regarding special penal laws in wartime and in the event of special employment (Special Wartime Penal Laws) (Kriegssonderstrafrechtsverordnung), Of 17 August 1938, Page 1456:

Paragraph 5 :

Undermining of the armed might.

(1) The death penalty will be passed on a charge of undermining the armed might:

1.) whoever summons or incites in public to the non accomplishment of military service in the German or in an allied army, or in other respects tries to paralyse or undermine in public the will of the German or allied people to maintain their defensive position;

2.) whoever attempts to incite a soldier or a person liable to military service on the supplementary reserve to disobedience towards, opposition to or activity against a superior, or to desertion, absence without leave, or, in any way, tries to sap the discipline in the German Wehrmacht or in an allied army;

3.) whoever attempts to evade or to cause others to evade completely, partially or for a time the performance of military service through self-mutilation, fraudulent means or in another way.

(2) In less serious cases a penalty of penal servitude or imprisonment can be passed.

(3) In addition to the death-penalty and penal servitude, the confiscation of property is permissible.

- - - - - - - -

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.
Nuernberg, 13 July 1946
s/ A.E. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify the agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy.
Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

PELCKMANN,
Attorney-at-Law.

H0814-0028

SS-document No 90

Certified Copy.

Excerpt from the Reich Legal Gazette 1933 Part I, page 1683.

Decree of 1 September 1939 on Exceptional Broadcast-Measures.

In modern war the enemy does not only fight with military weapons but also with means designed to influence and undermine the soul of the people. The radio is one of these means. Each word broadcast by the enemy is, of course, a lie intended to harm the German people. The Reich Government knows that the German people are aware of this danger and therefore expects that every German abstains from listening in to foreign broadcasts, out of a sense of duty and responsibility. For those fellow-Germans who are not conscious of this responsibility the Counsel of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich has decreed the following orders. The Counsel of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich by the power vested in it decrees for the territory of Greater Germany:

Art. 1.

Intentional listening in to foreign senders is prohibited. Violations of the law will be punished with penal servitude. Sentence of imprisonment may be pronounced in less serious cases. Used radio sets will be confiscate

Art. 2.

Whoever spreads news of foreign broadcasts, calculated to endanger the power of resistance of the German people, will be punished with penal servitude, in especially serious cases with death.

Art. 3

The regulation of this decree are not valid for acts which have been carried out in the pursuance of duty.

Art. 4.

The Special Courts are competent to hear cases of violation and pass sentence.

Art. 5.

Criminal prosecution in virtue of Art. 1 and Art. 2 will only take place at the instigation of the State Police Services.

H0814-0029

Par. 6.

The Reichsminister for Enlightenment and Propaganda will issue the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution of the decree and, insofar as it is a matter of criminal orders, in conjunction with the Reich Minister of Justice.

Par. 7.

The decree will be effective on publication.

The President of the
Counsel of Minister for the Defence of the Rei
GOERING
Fieldmarshal

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R.HESS

The Plenepotentiary General for the Reich
Administration
FRICK.

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich
Chancellery
Dr.LAMMERS.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 13 July 1946

s/A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the original before me.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

s/ PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defendant Counsel for the SS

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H0814-0031

SS Document No. 92

Certified Copy.

From: DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLITICS

Volume 5

Von der Grossmacht zur Weltmacht
1937
(From A Big Power To A World Power)

Junker and Duennhaupt Publishers/Berlin 1938.

Page 111:

15. Law Preventing Participation in the Spanish Civil War of 18 February 1937.

The Government of the Reich has promulgated the following law which is hereby proclaimed:

Art. 1.

German subjects are forbidden to enter Spain and Spanish possessions, including the Zone of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco for the purpose of participating in the civil war.

Art. 2.

The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to take the necessary measures to prevent the departure to the territories designated in Art. 1 of persons who desire to take part in the civil war.

Art. 3.

It is forbidden to recruit persons for participation in the civil war or to introduce them to recruiters.

Art. 4.

One who violates Art. 1 and 3 or regulations issued on the basis of Art. 2 will be punished with imprisonment.

Art. 5.

The Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs determines the time the law is put into effect and the time when it is no longer valid.

- - - - - - - - - - -

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.
Nuernberg, 11 July 1946
(s) A.E. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

That this is a true copy of the attested copy is certified.
Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

PELCKMANN, Lawyer.

H0814 - 0032

SS Document No. 93

Certified Copy.

From: Dokumente der deutschen Politik

Volume II, Berlin 1942,

Junker and Duennhaupt, Publishers, Berlin

Page 176

52. Speech of Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior before the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin, 15 February 1934 on legislation pertaining to race questions.

Page 178

.....

I cannot permit this occasion to pass without referring to a re settlement of two people in our time which, from the view point of International Law, is highly interesting and which, moreover, was carried out under the auspices of the League of Nations. As a result of the "Convention on the Exchange of Greek and Turkish nationals," ratified on 30 January 1923 in Lausanne by Turkey and Greece, all Greek-Orthodox persons living in what today is known as Turkish territory were forcibly deported to Greece while a comparatively small number of Turks of Moslem creed were removed from Greece and resettled in Turkey.

Involved was the transfer and settlement of more than one million Greeks and 348,000 Mohammedans, - in other words, a migration on such a vast scale that it hardly has its equal in the annals of modern history.

It was carried out by the Greek Institute for the Returning Emigrants, with the League of Nations, and involved an expenditure of more than eleven million Pounds Sterling (audit of 7 September 1938). This gigantic migratory movement, which started with the removal of the Greeks from Asia Minor, was carried out without meeting with even a spark of sympathy in the rest of the world which took it as a matter of course

And yet, this was a case of most serious interference with the private life of hundreds of thousands of families.

The German Reich at no time contemplated the removal of Jews by force. All it did was to reestablish by constitutional law its civil service officialdom in the measure deemed necessary for the security of the Reich and its administration. Attacks directed against far an legislation and especially against

H0814 – 0033

H0814-0034

introduction of the "paragraph pertaining to ARYANS" are therefore entirely without foundation.

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

(s) A.E. SCHRADER, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

This is to certify that the above copy agrees word for word with the text of the "certified copy".

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law
Defense Counsel for the SS.

SS-Document No.95

Certified copy.

From: Statement of Colonel Ecer

(Indictment of the Czechoslovakian Republic).

Document USSR - 60

Page 150:

Decree of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning the measures for the accommodation of Jews in enclosed settlements.

Of 16 February 1942 (VBlR protocol page 38, Reich Law Gazette page 50)

In virtue of Paragraph 1 of the order concerning the Authority to Promulgate Laws in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 7 June 1939/ Reich Law Gazette I page 1039/ the following order is issued:

.....

Page 151:

Paragraph 4.

Real estates of the cadastralarea of Theresienstadt entered in the register of landed property and in the "Landtafeln" will be confiscated against an appropriate compensation - paragraph 365 ABGB/ in order to become on 31 May 1942 the property of the Emigrationfund for Bohemia and Moravia/ paragraph 5 of the regulation of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia dealing with the care and control of the Jews and Jewish organizations of 5 March 1940, VBlRProtocol page 77/40/. The public property of the dissolved municipality of Theresienstadt, which is entered in the register of public properties, will be under the administration of the Emigration fund for Bohemia and Moravia.

Excepted from confiscation are:

a.) Real estate belonging to the German Reich.

b.) Real estate and installations of the Bohemian-Moravian railways.

c.) Installations of the Post and Telegraph.

d.) Estates and buildings serving directly the purpose of the religious exercises of recognized religious communities.

H0814 - 0035

Page 153:

Paragraph 14.

The regulations of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia necessary for the carrying out, the execution and completion of this decree. The commander of the Security Police with the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia is taking the administrative measures for the purpose of the establishment of the Jewish settlement. He can thus issue orders departing from the laws of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946.

A.E. SCHRADER,

Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

The true agreement of this copy with the text of the certified copy is confirmed.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

PELCKMANN

Attorney-at-Law.

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H0814-0037

(Page 190 of original)

SS-Document No. 97

Certified Copy.

Not submitted

Excerpts from:

"HITLER SPEAKS "

by

Hermann RAUSCHNING

London
Thornton Butterworth Ltd.

Page 9:

FOREWORD.

.....As long as National Socialism was seen as nothing more than a German nationalist movement aiming at the removal of some of the worst feature of the Versailles Peace Treaty, no one took seriously my frank revelation of the real aims of HITLER. Not until to-day is the world prepared to accept the truth: that HITLER and his movement are the apocalyptic riders of world annihilation.

.....

.....

Chapter III

EASTERN POLICY AND THE NEW GERMAN ARISTOCRACY.

Page 40/41:

.....

"I want all my peasant leaders to enter the S.S., "Darré said. "We shall breed the new aristocracy from the human reserves of the SS. We shall do systematically and on the basis of scientific, biological knowledge what the old blood aristocracy of former days did by instinct. In this transitional era we must replace instinct by rational measures. We shall in the first instance make use of the peasantry, insofar as it has the sense to join the movement. We shall also make use of the good heritage of all the old blood aristocracy that has remained pure. I can visualize the formation of "halls of nobility", where the new aristocracy, deeply rooted in the soil, will at

H0814-0038

the same time assume the mission of leadership among alien races. In other words, these halls of nobility will be situated in the foreign-language districts of our future empire."

.....

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 13 July 1946.

s/ A.E. SCHRADER, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I certify that this copy agrees verbatim with the text of the "certified copy" is confirmed.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

PELCKM[illegible],

Attorney-at-Law,

Defense Counsel of the SS.

SS document No. 98

Certified Copy.

Extract from:

Speech of Reichfuehrer SS

at the SS Gruppenfuehrer Rally in Posen on 4 October 1943.

Page 73 of German text:

The Virtues of the SS Man.

.....

1. Loyalty.

Thank God we have so far not had a single case of disloyalty on the part of an SS man of rank in our midst. Let there be but one criterion in this respect: Should anyone at any time within your reach be found who is disloyal to the Fuehrer or to the Reich - be it even in thought only - it will be up to you to take the necessary steps for the removal of the man from the orders, and we will see to it that he will be removed from life. Because - as I have stated once before and which I repeat again today there is forgiveness in this world for everything except one thing for which among us Germans, there is no forgiveness: that is disloyalty.

.....

I hereby certify that the above is a true citation of the original.
Nuernberg, 13 July 1946.

(s) A.E. SCHRAEDER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I certify that this copy agrees word for word with the text of the certified copy.
Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

FELCKMANN

Attorney-at-Law

H0814-0039

H0814-0040

SS document No. 99

Certified Copy

From: Der Reichfuehrer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei

(Reichfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police)

Main Office of SS-Court

News Bulletin on

SS and Police Jurisdiction

Issue 5
September 1941

Page 100:

Secrecy.

Basic Fuehrer Order of 11 January 1940.*)

1) Noone: No government agency, no officer is to be informed of a matter which is to be kept secret unless knowledge of it is indispensable for official reasons.

2) No government agency and no officer are permitted to learn more of a matter which is to be kept secret than is absolutely necessary for the execution of their task.

3) No government agency and no officer are permitted to learn of a matter which is to be kept secret sooner than is necessary to permit them to perform their task.

4) The thoughtless passing on of orders according to generally established practices of distribution whose secrecy is of decisive importance is prohibited.

*) To apply also to SS and Police.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 11 July 1946

s/ A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I certify that this copy agrees word for word with the text of the certified copy.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946

s/ Pelckmann, Attorney-at-Law

H0814-0041

Certified Copy

Excerpt from the official Gazette of the Waffen-SS (V.Bl.d.W.-SS)

Published by the SS-Leadership main office, Berlin-Wilmersdorf,

Kaiserallee 188.

3rd year of publication Berlin, 15 July 1942 Number 14.

Page 58

254. Judging Fitness for the Waffen-SS in the Recruiting Examination

The regulation in the official Gazette of the Waffen-SS of the 15.4.1941, page 38, fig. 175, is annulled, effective immediately. The recruiting examinations are to take place exclusively according to the Wehrmacht regulations; according to this, rejections can only be accepted in case of:

1.) complete unfitness

2.) a bodily defect (category of defect)

L 15, 2 or U 15, 2 (mental deficiency)

L 16 or U 16 (epilepsy),

U 52 (chronic stomach-sufferers with considerable disorders of the general constitution),

Permanent secretion of Typhus-Paratyphus-bacilli, has been established

The "Medical Instructions for Judging Military Fitness" (V.U. Wehrmacht (Wm) part 1. excerpt) of 7.3. 1938 constitutes the basis for judging fitness in recruiting examinations.

SS-FHA./VIII.

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 13 July 1946

A.E. SCHRADER, Jr.

Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the certified copy.

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946.

Pelckmann,
Attorney-at-law.

H0814 -0042

SS-Document No. 103

Certified copy.

From: DOCUMENT OF GERMAN POLICY.

Succession: The Reich of Adolf HITLER.

Published by Professor Dr. F.A.Six .

Vol. 2.

"The Structure of the German Fuehrer State" 1934.

Junker und Duennhaupt Publishers/Berlin 1942

Page 84:

25. Decree of 20 August 1934 on the swearing-in of the officials and soldiers of the German Armed Forces [3]

The Reich Cabinet has decided upon the following decree which is herewith promulgated:

Par. 1. The public officials and the soldiers of the Armed Forces have, when joining up, to swear an official oath.

Par. 2. The official oath of the public officials reads:

"I swear loyalty and obedience to Adolf HILTER, the Fuehrer of the German Reich and people, to observe the laws and to execute conscientiously my official duties, so help me God." [1]

2) The official oath of the soldiers of the Armed Forces reads:

"I swear by God this holy oath, that I render Adolf HITLER, the leader of the German Reich and people, absolute obedience and, as a brave soldier, am prepared to pledge my life for this oath."

.....

Footnotes:

3) Reich Legal Gazette I, p. 785 - Compare also the wording of the oath of 2 August 1934 for the Armed Forces. (above p.75 (Doc. 16))

1) Compare also Par. 4 of the Reich civil servant decree of 26 Jan. 1937 (Doc. of German Policy Vol. 5., Doc. 48b)

I hereby certify that the above is a true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 10 July 1946
s/ A.E. SCHRADER
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

The agreement of this copy with the text of the "certified copy" is confi:

Nuernberg, 15 July 1946 PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law

From Baron von Eberstein
quoted in hisexamination
of 6.7.46

Baron von Eberstein

Staat ---------- Party

Union of Personnel

REICH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

SECRETARY OF STATE

Chief of German Police

Reich Fuehrer SS

SS Main Offices

Main Office Regular Police

Reich Main Security Office

Provincial Police Authorities

Oberpraesident or Reich Regent (Reichsstatthalter) Provincial Minister of the Interior (Landesinnenminister)

Higher SS and Police Fuehrer

Union of Pers

Fuehrer of SS Corps Area (SS Oberabschnitts) Fuehrer

Commandant of Gendarmerie

President of an administrative district (Regier-Praesid.)

Staff Officer of the Municipal Police (Schupo)

Commanding Officer of the Regular Police

Commanding Officer of the Security Police

Staff Fuehrer of Gene[illegible] SS

District Police Authorities

Administrative Head of District (Landrat) or Commissioner of Police (Polizeipraesident) or Police Director (Polizeidirektor) or Chief Burgermeister

District Fuehrer of Gendarmerie

Commandant of the Municipal Police (Schupo)

District leader of the Voluntary fire brigade

Commandant of Fire Police

Official Channels within the Reichfrontiers

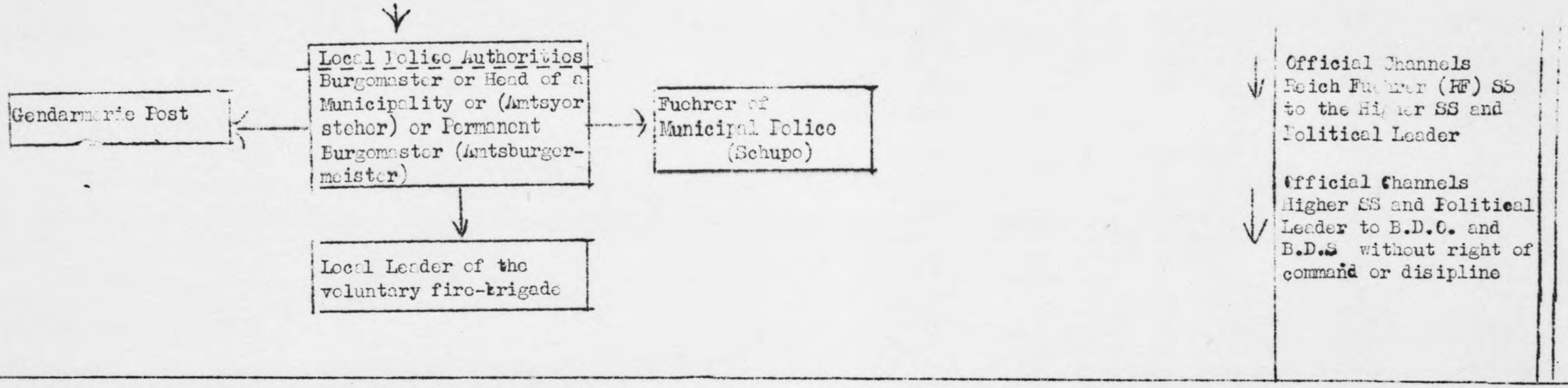
↓ Administrative official Channels

↓ So-called Dommand Official Channels

↓ SS Official Channels

Doc. 104
-200-

H0814-0043


Local Police Authorities
Burgomaster or Head of a Municipality or (Amtsvorsteher) or Permanent Burgomaster (Amtsburgermeister)
Gendarmerie Post
Fuehrer of Municipal Police (Schupo)
Local Leader of the voluntary fire-brigade
Official Channels Reich Fuehrer (RF) SS to the Higher SS and Political Leader
Official Channels Higher SS and Political Leader to B.D.O. and B.D.S without right of command or disipline

H0814 – 0044

SS Document No. 105

Certified Copy

From: DOKUMENTE DER DEUTSCHEN POLITIK

Volume 2, 1942

Publishers: Junker und Duennhaupt, Berlin

Page 54

14. Fuehrer's Speech before the German Diet (German Reichstag) at Kroll's Opera House, Berlin, 13 July 1934

.....

Page 62

..... Gossip of a new revolution subversion or a new revolt, at first sporadic, gradually became so intensive that only an irresponsible State leadership could have disregarded it. .....

As recently as three months ago, the Party Leadership was convinced that all this did not amount to more than frivolous gossip of political reactionaries, of Marxist anarchists, or of some kind of idlers, and that it lacked any foundation whatsoever. Around the middle of March, I gave the order to prepare for a new propaganda wave. ..... It happened that within the ranks of several higher-ranking SA Fuehrers tendencies manifested themselves which caused most serious apprehensions.

1. Contrary to my explicit order, and contrary to explanations given me by former Chief of Staff (Stabschef) Roehm, membership in the SA had increased to an extent which was bound to jeopardize the inner homogeneity of this unique organization.

2. National socialist idealogic principles were more and more relegated to the background within the spheres of individual high SA offices. .....

3. The natural relationship between Party and SA gradually began to grow. Attempts were consistently made to alienate the SA from the goals set by me and put them in the service of other tasks and interests.

4. An examination of promotions to SA Leaders disclosed an utterly one-sided assessment of abilities based strictly on surface knowledge, in some instances merely a presumed intellectual qualification. The bulk of oldest and

H0814-0045

most faithful SA men was more and more neglected in appointments to leadership and in filling of vacancies, while the crop of the year 1933 - which did not enjoy too high a reputation within the movement - were undeniably given preference. Often, a few months after becoming a member of the Party or indeed only of the SS, an individual would be promoted to a rather high SA position which an old SA Fuehrer could not attain in years.

P.63 5. ..... The appearance of these individual SA leaders, in most instances not in any way inwardly connected with the movement, was not only contrar to national socialist principles but frequently simply repulsive. .....
..... For the first time there was in individual cases undeniable evidence that in such discussions the necessity for a new revolution was hinted at and that leaders were requested to prepare themselves in mind and with material for such a new revolution. .....
..... Over and over the attempt to remedy the situation through norm channels provided by service failed. Time and time again the Stabschef promised me investigation of cases and elimination of the guilty ones and their punishment. .....

Page 64

Beginning with the month of May there was no longer any doubt possible b that Stabschef Roehm nourished ambitious plans which, if they succeeded, were bound to result in repercussions of the most serious nature. .....

Page 65

As a matter of fact, the end of May brought to light more and more startling facts. Stabschef Roehm began to alienate himself from the Party n only inwardly but also in regard to everything that concerned his outer life. All the principles which had made us great lost their importance... The Fuehrer then reverted to elements in the SA which because of similarity in disposition had gathered together, to form the core of the plot. He then continued:
General Schleicher was the man who gave outward expression to the inner wish of Stabschef Roehm. It is he who expressed and advocated in concrete terms
1. that the German regiment of today is untenable and that

H0814-0046

H0814-0047

2. first of all the Armed Forces (Wehrmacht) was to be combined under one head, together with all national associations; that

3. the only man qualified for this was Stabschef Roehm; that

4. Herr von Papen was to be removed and that he was ready to occupy the post of Vice Chancellor; finally, that other essential changes in the Reich Cabinet had become indispensable.

Page 67.

.....

In certain meetings of leaders as well as also during recreational excursions the SA leaders in question were gradually brought together and dealt with individually, in other words while the members of that inner group prepared methodically the action as such, only general information was given out to the lower circle of SA leaders to the effect that a second revolution was imminent, that the aim of that revolution was none other but to give me personally liberty of action and that, consequently, the new revolt which this time would result in bloodshed, - "the night of long knives" which was the gruesome name by which it was known, - was in line with my own intentions. The need for action by the SA itself was explained by a hint of my inability to decide and which would not be removed until facts had been created.

After having mentioned preparations of the plot in matters pertaining to foreign policy, in which connection he referred to the part played by General von Schleicher, the Fuehrer continued: In the early days of June, in a last attempt, I asked Stabschef Lutze to come to see me and had a conversation with him which lasted almost five hours, until midnight.....

Page 68

A final illustration for this explanation is the fact that in the meantime, proceeding with due care, the man who was to do away with me had already been selected: Standartenfuehrer Uhl admitted a few hours prior to his death his readiness to carry out such order .....

Page 69

.....

At the end of June I was thus resolved to put an end to this impossible development

H0814 — 0048

and to do this before the blood of ten thousand innocent people would seal the catastrophe. . . . In the course of 29 June the news which reached me on most recent preparations for the action was so threatening that I had to interrupt the inspection of the workers' camp in Westfalia so as to be rea for anything that might happen. At one o'clock in the morning I received two urgent alarm despatches from Berlin and Munich to the effect that 1. Orders for an alert in Berlin had been given for 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that orders for the requisition of trucks to transport the shock troops had already been given and was already going on and that at 5 o'clock sharp in the afternoon the assault--plot was to take place, beginning with the occupation of government buildings.

Page 71

If anyone confronts me with the reproach that we failed to have recourse to regular courts for adjudication, my reply is: In that hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation and thus was its highest judge during these 24 hours, ... If I am confronted with the contention that only by means of legal procedure would exact determination of guilt and atonement have been possible, I most solemnly protest such a contention.

Page 72

. . . .

After having branded the attempt of the plotters to establish foreign political contacts, the Fuehrer continued. . . .

. . . .

In order to prevent political passion and indignation to practice mob-law in the case of other incriminated elements and since the danger had been met and the plot could be considered thwarted, strict order was given on the very same Sunday, 1 July, that revenge of any kind was forbidden. A series of acts of violence in no way connected with this action will be turned over to regular courts for adjutication.

Page 73

. . . .

While SS men with aching hearts-carried out their highest duties during these days, the behavior of the millions

of brave SA men and SA leaders who did not belong to that community of plotters and who never wavered in carrying out their duties, even for a second, was no less commendable. ..... During these days, equally trying for them as for me, the SA maintained its inner loyalty for me. For the third time they furnished proof that these men are mine just as I am ready to prove at any time that I belong to my SA men. .....

I hereby certify that the above is a word true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, 22 July 1946

(s) A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
.....

A.E.SCHRADER, JR.
Lt.Comdr. U.S.N.R.

I certify that the above is word for word a copy of the "certified copy".

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23. Proclamation of Thanks of the Fuehrer to the German people.

20 August 1934.

National socialist men, national socialist women, fellow - Germans! The struggle of our movement for power in Germany which has gone on for 15 years has come to an end yesterday.....

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.....

The struggle for state power is terminated today.....

Berlin, 20 August 1934

signed ADOLF HITLER.

I hereby certify that the above is a true citation of the original.

Nuernberg, July 1946

.....

A.E. SCHRADER, JR.
Lt. Condr. U.S.N.R.

I hereby certify that the above copy agrees with the original now before me.

Nuernberg, 22 July 1946

PELCKMANN, Attorney-at-Law,

Defense Counsel of the SS.

H0814 - 0050